ANALYTICAL APPROXIMATIONS

Volume 2

Cecil Hastings, Jr.

P-330

no

24 September 1952

COPY S. 1.00

HARD COPY \$. 1.00

MICROFICHE \$. 0.50



-The RAMD Corporation

SANTA MONICA + CALIFORNIA

Common Logarithmic Function: To better than .000,000,015 over (1, 10)

$$\log_{10} x = \frac{1}{2} + .8685888 \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{10}}{x + \sqrt{10}} \right) + .2395497 \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{10}}{x + \sqrt{10}} \right)^{3}$$

$$+ .1731159 \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{10}}{x + \sqrt{10}} \right)^{5} + .1314381 \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{10}}{x + \sqrt{10}} \right)^{7}$$

$$+ .0547562 \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{10}}{x + \sqrt{10}} \right)^{9} + .1832415 \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{10}}{x + \sqrt{10}} \right)$$

Descending Exponential Function: To better than .000,000,11 over $(0, \infty)$,

$$e^{-x} = \left[\frac{1}{1 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 + a_5x^5}\right]^8$$

where $a_1 = .125,000,204$, $a_2 = .007,811,604$, $a_3 = .000,326,627$, $a_4 = .000,009,652$ and $a_5 = .000,000,351$.

Segmental Area Function: To better than .0012 over (-1, 1),

$$A(x) = \int_{-x}^{x} \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = 2.0083x - .4160x^3 + .1604x^5 - .1808x^7.$$

In terms of elementary functions, $A(x) = \arcsin x + x \sqrt{1-x^2}$.

Segmental Area Function: To better than .00016 over (-1, 1),

$$A(x) = \int_{-x}^{x} \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \frac{1.99916x-2.39484x^3+.58673x^5}{1 -1.03472x^2+.15634x^4}$$

In terms of elementary functions, $A(x) = \arcsin x + x \sqrt{1-x^2}$.

Segmental Area Function: To better than .000016 over (-1, 1),

$$A(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{1-t^2} dt$$

$$= \times \left[\frac{1.999872 + 4.143151 \, \eta - 3.153670 \, \eta^2 - 1.430807 \, \eta^3}{1 + 2.901498 \, \eta - 1.811287 \, \eta^2 - 1.098016 \, \eta^3} \right],$$

where

$$\eta = \frac{x^2}{5-4x^2}.$$

In terms of elementary functions, $A(x) = \arcsin x + x \sqrt{1-x^2}$.

Common Logarithmic Function: To better than .005 over (.1, 1),

$$\log_{10} x \doteq -.076 + .281x - \frac{.238}{x+.15}$$
.

This approximation is the result of a request for a very simple formula to use in the reduction of certain data.

Inverse Tangent: To better than .005 over (-1,1)

$$\arctan x = \frac{x}{1 + .28x^2}$$

This approximation is the result of a request for a very simple formula to use in the reduction of certain data.